

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's

PERRY DAVIS'
 PAIN KILLER.
 THE GREAT
 FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
 We ask the attention of the trade and the public to his long and unrivaled
 FAMILY MEDICINE.
 For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Liver action, Cholera, &c., &c.
 Sore Throat and Diphtheria
 is soon relieved by gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and Glycerine.
 Good for Fever and Ague
 There is nothing better. It has been favorably

known for more than twenty years to be the
ON Y SURE & SPECIFIC
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-
ily.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.

What *stronger proof* of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unsolicited* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROMEO, MACONE CO., Mich., July 9, 1866.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain-Expeller, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.,

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at

hand, I slapped the Pain-Killer freely, for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,
A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure to call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington;
Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton,
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Brod-

**The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,
Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every

The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician,
and all who are afflicted with any of the above
named diseases, should use it without delay. It will
drive the diseases from the system, and when once
put on the skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S

Cerate, or Ointment,
and you have a permanent cure.
The Cerate has proved itself to be the best
ointment ever invented, and where once used, it
has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent
cure of Cold Sores, Tetter, and Ringworm, Scald Head,

Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped
or Cracked Hands, or Lips, Blotches or Pimples on
face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure
should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of a cup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per bottle.
 Directions accompany each bottle.
 Sold by most Medicine dealers.
 J. N. BARKES & CO., Proprietors for the Western
 and Southern States Cincinnati, O.
 To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be
 addressed.

Sole Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexington; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Norton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Broderick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the
Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility,
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or
Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Navarro Stark, Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. W. M. M. KKKK, of Logansville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered.

He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Henry, co., Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpi-

GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms and the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when several

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio (a section where Fever and Ague prevails) that he most cheerfully recommends the use of decided mercurial diseases of Fever and Ague, rheumatism, and

Dr. K. GALLENBERG, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. Such News we are Receiving Daily."

Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States,
to whom a dress all orders.

J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe, Lexington, Ky., Frank Ritch, Lexington, Ky., D. T. & L. B. Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington, Kenton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky., Edward Wilder Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Druggists.

ICE! ICE!!

ALL citizens of Frankfort wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the season, are requested to call at the Confiscationery of Ginn & Todd, where they can be



Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

117 Commerce Court



THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1862

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

RELEASE OF HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.—The telegraph informs us that Hon. C. S. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released from confinement in Fort Warren, on parole. We are not advised of the extent of his parole, but, with his many personal friends in this community, we are gratified to hear that he has been thus temporarily released, and hope it may lead to such means as will free him permanently from restraint by the Government.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND.—The following members of the Kentucky Legislature left for Washington City on Wednesday last: Hon. J. K. Goodloe, Woodford county; General George Huston, Clarke county; Hon. Geo. P. Webster, Campbell county; Hon. John W. Finnell, and Hon. John F. Fisk, Kenton county; and Thornton F. Marshall, Esq., of Bracken county.

NO MILEAGE FOR EXTRA SESSIONS.—The opinion of Comptroller Whittlesey, acquiesced in by Secretary Chase, is that according to the present law regulating the compensation of Members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular session. Therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future regulations. It may be stated that several Senators were paid their mileage before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

JEFF. DAVIS PREPARING AN ADDRESS.—The Paris Presse asserts that "Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet are engaged in preparing a memorandum to be addressed to Europe. The document treats the question of Secession, and declares that the war undertaken by the Northern States will not lead to any result, and that the separation is already a legal fact. With a view, however, to put an end to a much-to-be-regretted contest, and prevent great misfortunes, the memorandum, it is said, will propose an amicable separation on basis to be decided in common; the Southern States being ready to agree to any arrangement compatible with the dignity of all parties. This appeal to Europe is shortly to be published."

The Senate, Thursday, after a sharp debate, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation of the charges made against him by the Investigating Committee, growing out of the employment of his brother-in-law to purchase vessels.

Gen. Buell has issued an order placing the navigation on the Ohio below Louisville, completely under Government supervision. Neither passengers nor freight, letters or newspapers, are to be taken without passes, and the boats are to land only at authorized points.

A Richmond paper of the 2d says that both Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher, gave receptions on New Year's day. That of the former took place at 12 o'clock, and lasted three hours. Thousands of visitors were in attendance, all of whom shook hands with his "Excellency."

The Nashville-Louisville-Courier, of the 30th ult., pays a glowing tribute to the memory of H. Clay Meriwether, who was killed in the recent skirmish near Sacramento, Ky. The deceased was a resident of Jefferson county, and was a captain of rebel cavalry at the time of his death.

Cannel coal has been discovered at Crab Orchard, Ky., by the troops there, and the inhabitants are astonished at it. One man said that several years ago he had dug a well on an adjoining farm, through the "same sort of stuff," but it had never occurred, to him that it was Cannel coal.

GOLD.—The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday, says there is some irregularity in the experience of different bankers as to the demand for gold, and also as to the rates charged. There is more reserve generally about selling, and we change our figures to cover the range of quotations. Two per cent is charged by some of the houses for small lots, but large orders would not be filled short of three per cent. This condition of things is mainly consequent on the rising tendency of prices in the New York market.

TREASURY DEMAND NOTES.—The Banks of Kentucky have determined to receive the U. S. Treasury notes in all their transactions. These notes will, of course, form hereafter an important part of our circulating medium.

A philanthropic clergyman of Boston offered to preach to the prisoners in Fort Warren. They accepted the proposal with gladness, but prayed permission to select the text, and suggested Acts, chapter 25, verse 27: "For it seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him."

Deputy U. S. Marshal Roid, arrested Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Bourbon county, on Saturday last. He is still in custody at Mt. Airy.

We learn from the Cincinnati papers, that 950 wagons and about 4,000 mules have been sent from that city, to Gen. Buell's command within a few weeks, and that there is daily a large amount of arms and munitions of war coming forward by railroad, all of which are being sent to Kentucky.

Further Evidence of the Abolition Character of the War.

Some time since we endeavored to point out the Abolition character of the war, now being waged against the States and people of the South, accompanied with certain comments of our own in regard to the position and duty of Kentucky in its relations to such a war. The proof we then offered was, we thought, fully sufficient to convince every intelligent mind, not willfully prejudiced to the contrary, that the war was conceived in the spirit of abolition, and would be conducted, both by Congress and the Administration, with a paramount, if not single view, to that end. Since then cumulative proof to the same effect, both in the action of the President and his Cabinet and the Congress, has crowded and multiplied itself to such an extent upon the attention of the nation, that he who longer doubts is not merely skeptical, but must be either willfully blind or else naturally imbecile. We now propose, without lengthened comment of our own, (comment is superfluous, and might only bring the crushing force of evidence as demonstrative as it is abundant,) to collect a fragment of that proof and present it to the calm consideration of the people of Kentucky. In doing so, we desire to be brief, and must, with that view, be necessarily compelled to present the evidence in the form of a condensed summary in our own language, rather than in that of full and minute quotations from the records of Congress, and the speeches and instructions of the President and his Secretaries. And the first evidence we shall cite, in addition to that given in our former article, is the fact that the President, notwithstanding his modification of Cameron's report urging the emancipation and arming of the negroes, still retains him as a member of his Cabinet, in spite of his opinions and in defiance of the almost universal outcry and protest of the conservative men of the nation. By his retention he thus gives the most practical evidence of his entire indorsement of Cameron's opinions and project. The modification of the report was nominal, designed to satisfy an apparent and politic necessity of the moment. The retention of the Secretary of War is practical and real, intended to evince to the country, and especially to the Republican party, the active sympathy of the President with any and every scheme for the abolition of slavery. The one means nothing. The other means everything. The one simply, so to speak, theorizes; the other acts and accomplishes. The public will readily see the difference and mark the effective significance of that difference. Next in order comes the recent radical action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, all bearing to the same point, and reaching practically the same result, the speedy extinction of slavery. First the Crittenden resolution, defining the object of the war, viz: the maintenance of the laws, and the enforcement of the Constitution, adopted unanimously at the last session, is offered again and as promptly voted down, by a respectable majority. Other resolutions, introduced into the House at an early day, providing for the sweeping and immediate emancipation of the slaves, not of rebels alone, but of all persons, whether loyal or disloyal, are favorably considered. Within the last day or two it has been announced that the Committee on the District of Columbia had prepared, and would soon introduce into both Houses, a bill for the compulsory abolition of slavery in the District. The present prospect is that the bill will command majorities in both Houses, receive the signature of the President, and become a law. If it provides any compensation whatever to the unwilling owners, it is so slight as to be merely nominal, and affords no recompense of the least moment to the unfortunate and unjustly treated masters of the liberated slaves. They will be deprived of their property against their will and in defiance of the Constitution, and then compelled to put up with the most nominal and pitiful compensation. Yet this Congress and this war means no abolition or attack upon the rights of slaveholders.

And, finally, Wilson's bill, punishing with immediate dismissal from the service and other penalties all officers of the army, who in any manner assist in the return of a fugitive slave to his master, is quickly passed in the House amid the exultant congratulations of the majority on the floor, and the approving cheers and plaudits of the abolition mob in the galleries. Any bill or resolution, on the contrary, which does not smack of Abolition, and look to immediate emancipation, meets with no favor from the triumphant majority, and is quickly shoved aside as alien to the feelings of the body, and far behind the necessities of the day. And again, coming back to the President, the dispatches of to-day convey the information that, just at this crisis in the destiny of the nation, he has selected for special promotion to high military commands two of the most notorious, detested, and bloody-minded Abolitionists in all the land—Lane, of Kansas, and Ben. Wade, of Ohio. They are to be made Major Generals. With all the voluminous lists of the army, regular and volunteer, before him to choose from, these two merciless and heaven-defying Abolitionists, one of them without the slightest military experience, are wantonly selected by the President at this terrible moment, when the fate of a nation hangs upon his final decision, as the special objects of favor and high promotion, to command the great armies of the Republic. And to make the matter still worse, and the proof still stronger, the dispatches also inform us that Lane had had a special interview with the President and Cabinet, and had been most cordially authorized and instructed by them to carry out his peculiar plan of putting down the rebellion in his future operations in the West. All know what that plan means, and what the President and Cabinet meant when they authorized it. It means confiscation, emancipation, insurrection, pillage, robbery, fire and sword, and the indiscriminate murder and butchery of Missouri slaveholders, without regard to age, sex, or condition. The President promotes the bloody author of all this, and joyfully authorizes its continued execution, and yet it is said that he is conservative, and that this is not an abolition war. Fools may be so

told and believe it, but sensible men, never. These will see through the horrible and wicked scheme of wholesale robbery and slaughter, and, if commonly prudent, prepare to defeat it, whenever sought to be brought home to their own doors and firesides. We have not before instanced, as we might have done, the late foolish and ridiculous, but most fanatical, proclamation of Gen. Phelps, proclaiming universal freedom and equality to the negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi; and the fact that, notwithstanding that outrageous proclamation, he is still permitted by the President to retain his command in the expedition. After the recent promotion of Lane to a Major-Generalship, with instructions to carry out his peculiar policy, we deemed Phelps' proclamation as comparatively insignificant, and had almost overlooked it. We have now briefly considered a portion of the large amount of evidence recently given, proving incontestably the utter abolition purpose and character of the war. If further proof were required, it could be readily had, either in what has already transpired, or will speedily, if not momentarily, happen. We desire to add but a single fact further, as indicating unmistakably, and strikingly, the spirit and feeling of a considerable portion of the people of the North, upon the war in its relation to slavery. It consists of a brief extract from a late sermon of the Rev. Doctor Cheever, of New York, delivered before his congregation in that city. It is too fearfully significant to require or bear comment. We, therefore, give it at once in the exact words in which it is reported in the New York Herald:

"The Government in refusing to abolish slavery took upon itself the whole guilt of a deliberate establishment of it, and this renewed guarantee of slavery in the war made it, so far as slavery was concerned, atrocious, and brought it directly beneath the reprobation of the Almighty. Slavery had taken away all our manliness, nobleness, and independence, and made us tremble at our enemies, and at the command of Great Britain justice had been defrauded of its due by the release of two of the greatest criminals. The leaders of this conspiracy ought to be singled out and made the subjects of punishment. There were a class composed of a certain number of men who had executed this vast treason, then that whole class ought to be annihilated. If these were exterminated all sources of division and motives for rebellion would cease. The slave owners being the prime movers in the rebellion, a price ought to have been set upon their heads, for if all the slave owners were condemned to death, it was but carrying out what God had appointed to be done beforehand. God would certainly blast a government and people who persisted in such wickedness as this. It was the reverend gentlemen considered, nothing but our insane refusal to exercise justice on the slave confederacy that had given Great Britain the advantage over us, and driven us to the humiliating necessity of submitting to almost any concession, even when we were in the right. God would now allow any nation to take us by the throat, and though the demand be ever so unjust, we could not help it, for we had so hampered ourselves by defending the right of the Confederacy to trample upon the slave, that Heaven would now recognize the right of any nation to trample upon us."

Could any thing be more redolent of abolition, or more eloquent of fiendish and diabolical atrocity than the above passage? Dr. Cheever is a prominent and talented clergyman of New York, the pastor of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the city; and yet the papers, in reporting the sermon, state that its delivery was received with every demonstration of hearty approval. Dr. Cheever, we would gladly believe, represents the feelings and opinions of no large body of the people of the North; yet he represents a class, and a daily increasing class, of its population. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of others, who, while they do not go so far in their opposition to slavery as Dr. Cheever and his sympathizing and applauding congregation, fall but little behind them. They are fast being educated up to the same standard of anti-slavery fanaticism and ferocity, and, if the war long continues, they will soon reach it. People of Kentucky, these are the men with whom you are asked to ally yourselves, and make war upon the people of the South, your natural kindred and friends. Will you longer do it? We do not believe it. These are the dangers you will soon be called upon to face around your own smiling hearth-steads, and upon your own fruitful fields. Will you quail before them? Your ancestors would have promptly met and bravely conquered them. You are encompassed with deadly ever-thickening perils. Your honor is menaced with insult. Your property endangered with pillage and destruction. Your liberties and institutions exposed to shameless violations. Your lives and those of your families threatened with insecurity and death. What your fathers would have done, posterity and history will expect of you to look the danger fully and deliberately in the face; and when it comes, if come it must, meet its first advance with the unshrinking firmness of free men, who trife not in the presence of a great duty, and falter not in the face of fearful and impending peril. Great dangers promptly met are readily conquered and easily escaped; small ones, foolishly neglected, or cowardly shrunk from, become quickly and fatally destructive. Forget the lesson, and become slaves; remember it, and remain free.

"SIDNEY."
Harriet Martineau, a distinguished British female Abolitionist, has written a letter to the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, strongly expressing the British side of the Mason and Slidell affair. After speculating upon the prospects of a war with England, she says:

"It is not the thought of war, dreadful as it is, neither the loss of life, nor the other losses, nor the disturbance of intercourse, friendly and commercial, nor even the shame of warfare between peoples of the same blood and language, that causes the keenest pang in the prospect of what is coming. It is the grief of the failure of free government in your country, the discouragement of your disgrace, if your republic, from which wise and good men of three generations have hoped so much, should now be an outlaw among the nations."

If the evil forebodings above expressed should be realized, we know of none more responsible for it than Harriet Beecher Stowe, Harriet Martineau, and the tribe of Abolitionists, British and American, in petitions and out of petitions. If our free government fails, they have caused the failure.

[For the Yeoman.]
It has become, with some of the irrepressibles here in Kentucky, a trite and kind of stereotyped remark, that it was not the negro question which induced the Southern people to revolt against their Government; that it was only the inordinate ambition of a few, who found that the reins of Government were about to be loosed to them forever, that caused them so to behave.

People who desire to be with the majority, or in position to profit by having the favor of the Government for the time being, may deceive themselves and others into such belief; but what calm and thinking person can say in the face of the formation, growth, and success of the Black Republican party, that the negro question was not only the beginning, but it was the life, the blood, and the soul of the concern. Take away the slavery question from nothing the Republicans, and they would have to keep them together as a party. They grew as a party upon the scent of the negro—have to do about them but the negro; and if the negro was taken from them, there is nothing left on which they could be kept together.

Did the Chicago platform have any thing in it but the dear negro, and lands for the landless? That was all that was tangible about it.

Were the chief officers of this Government ever elected, before Mr. Lincoln and his followers came into power, upon any such a platform? If the abolition of slavery—its exclusion from all new territories—the repeal or non-execution of the fugitive slave law, were not the great things to be done by the Black Republican party, what else were they pledged to do? When Lincoln stood in Cincinnati and made his speech in answer to Douglas, what point was there in it but the one that slavery must be warred against until the fact was established that the States of this Union were all to be free or all to be slave? That the hundreds of thousands of millions of slave property must all be surrendered, if it beggared every man, woman, and child in the slave States—clean, clear, unconditioned abolition, and not a cent of pay for the slaves to their owners. Was not this the programme and the practice to be carried out? Was it not what Fremont would have tried to accomplish, Constitutions or no Constitutions, had he been elected? Does not his recent course as a General in Missouri prove him to have been unprincipled enough to have derived every person, loyal or disloyal, of their slaves? None of these things will be denied by any decent man who regards the truth of history. And yet, the negro was not the cause of the rebellion! What effort to pervert truth and make false history!

If the Black Republicans did not intend to press the South to the giving up of their negroes, or to a rebellion, why did they keep a continual clamor about slavery. Why did they not accept some of the very fair terms which were proposed for a settlement of all the negro questions, and their exclusion from the politics of the nation!

If the South were not to be bonded into revolution, why was the negro question made the leading feature of Black Republicanism? Why, when so urgently importuned by conservative and true men, did not the Republican party yield to an adjustment? The Supreme Court had decided for the South on the right to carry slavery into all the territories, on the right of the slave owners to an efficient fugitive slave law.

When the South offered to yield all right to go into more than half of the Territories with slaves, and asked only a qualified right as to the remainder, what did Republicans expect and calculate upon but submission or resistance? Misguided Southern people, you should have fought your battles in the Union and under the Constitution, and not by attempting to secede. You would have had thousands and tens of thousands on your side, had you maintained the Union instead of rending it.

The Constitution secured you more than you asked, and it was the traitor Black Republicans, who were not only disregarding your rights, but disregarding the plainest obligations of the Constitution.

If you Southern people would break up your armies to-day, and go home, arms in hand, and claim that instead of trying to break up the Union, you would declare war against Black Republicanism, you would be joined by such forces as would now kill Black Republicanism so dead it would never resurrect again.

The people don't want to give up this Union. They find Republicanism has deceived them—that the leaders are a set of unprincipled scamps, who want ruin or anything else, if it can keep them in power. One day they are very conservative, and the next advance a step towards the end they aim at—abolition. When any good Union men grow restive at some questionable move, they talk of the glorious Union to be preserved, and thus quiet them.

We are in the power of these rulers for the present. Corrupt, though they be, the people must bear with them, or overturn their Government. That they are scamps is made too plain in the appointment and retention of Fremont, in the payment of the Government; in the retention of Cameron as Secretary of War, after his indorsement of John Cochran's speech about arming negroes. That the Government is corrupt is clear from the usurpations and disregard of the Constitutional guarantees in favor of personal liberty, as well as the rights of the slaveholding people. That they are corrupt, witness the appointment to a high military office of Lane, the jay-bawker, whose life has been one remarkable only for lawlessness, and whose mode of conducting the war is to be by stealing and running off slaves. That they are corrupt and lawless, is evidenced by the passage of laws of confiscation, admitted to be unconstitutional. That they are lawless, see the resolutions passed to prohibit officers and soldiers from aiding to enforce the fugitive slave law, a law on the statute book, and which they dare not repeal, as they know that would at once enlighten the country as to their base purpose.

To fight such a people for the causes enunciated, under the flag of the Union, is not

wrong, except in this, that it has been done out of the Government, and not in it. The Government, administered according to the Constitution, is of two much value to be given up until the rights that Constitution gives cannot be secured otherwise than by its overthrow.

That Black Republicans care nothing for the Constitution, is too evident by the continual breaches the President and his officers are making of it. It is all to put down rebellion; to bring the South back to an obedience to constitutional obligation, that they disregard its provisions! If Jeff. Davis & Co. violate, they have the same right to violate it, and any body who complains will be dealt with by the military, or by corrupt civil officers. Accused be the day when such rulers were allowed to get the power; accused be the day when Southern people permitted their leaders to attempt to make secession.

But when, or how, or where is all the devilry to end. These camps who breed the strife are mainly out of harm's way. The day will come when this rule must awaken those who are to suffer, and perhaps they will then stop it, and say to Republicanism and its Abolitionism, and Secessionism and its rebellion, both must be given up.

Southern people must not be ashamed to acknowledge their error. They may be taunted with their supposed inability to protect the war. They were told in the beginning that they were cowards and could not be kicked out of the Union, because of their love of the leaves and fishes. You have shown Black Republicanism that you could not be kicked in as easily as they supposed. It may be the Republicans of the free States may not hail your return into the Union with the same sort of feelings they had when they gave up Mason and Slidell upon the demand of England; yet all conservative people, those whose regard is worth having, will rally to you, and unite with you in sustaining and upholding the Constitution, against the deadliest enemy it has ever had, in the shape of a sectional, fanatical party, whose history, if it ever has one, will be that it well nigh, if not quite, destroyed the best Government the world ever saw—the Government, Seward, Chase, and Hale voted in 1850, in the Senate, to have broken up. We hope Lincoln, when reminded of this vote, would send them to Fort Warren—we did not remind him of it for that purpose. SENEX.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND
JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 17-41-w-11

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY
KEENON & GIBBONS,
DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,
Feb 25-41-w-11 MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
SIGN OF THE EAGLE. A CONERY.
Jan 21-41-w-11

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.
Oct 15-41-w-11

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?
Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
See advertisement.

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

By an act of the present Legislature (Chapter 253), I am authorized to sell five hundred copies of the latest edition of
"STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES,"
At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.
Persons desiring copies will apply to
NAT. GAITHER, Jr.,
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.

Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, at 1208 S. A. THEOBALD.
Jan 17-41-w-11

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.
On and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:
Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan 9-41-w-11

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5 50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brookboro, and the depot at Frankfort. It will have stages for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Payson's Station for Georgetown, and at Lexington for Staunton, and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and other towns.
SECOND TRAIN—9 00 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Gilmart, Race Course, Urmshy's, Brookboro, Buckner's, and North Benson; continuing by stage at Eminence for Newmarket, and at Payson's for Georgetown, Danville, and Lexington.
THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves at 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations; and returning, will leave Lexington at 5 A. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9 30 A. M.
Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First Train at 11 30 A. M., Second Train at 7 50 P. M., Lagrange Accommodation at 9 30 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Freight is received and discharged from 7 30 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Jan 9-41-w-11

PROPOSALS FOR BOXES.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 3d, 1862.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst. for the making and delivery of FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE boxes for packing the public books for distribution.
They must be made of good seasoned plank, three quarters of an inch thick; 125 of said boxes to be 18 inches deep, by 22 inches square; 150 to be 16 inches deep, by 22 inches square; and 100 to be 12 inches deep, by 22 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8-penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Binder of the State, at Lexington, on or before the 25th day of January, 1862.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, and must be accompanied by the penalty of \$500, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful discharge of the contract, which must be executed within five days after the 11th day of January.

NAT. GAITHER, Jr.,
Secretary of State.
Jan. 7, 1862-td.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the 24th day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, and has since made his escape, and is now going at large;
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Roberts, Jr., and his delivery to the jail of the Henry county within one year from the date hereof.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Roberts is about twenty years old; blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high; with a scar over his right eye about two inches long.
Jan 2-41-w-11

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
To the sheriffs of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Livingston, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lyon, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins counties, composing the First Congressional District:
WHEREAS, HENRY C. BURNETT, late member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, has been expelled therefrom;
Now, therefore, I, BERRIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Fulton, Hickman, Ballard, McCracken, Livingston, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Caldwell, Lyon, Union, Crittenden, and Hopkins, at the several places of voting therein, authorized by law, on MONDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1862, for the election of a member of the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of HENRY C. BURNETT, and that you cause polls to be opened and conducted accordingly; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
Dec. 21st-41-w-11

WAR DISPATCHES!

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR! BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!
By applying to S. BLACK, who keeps the best Kentucky, Youngblough, Cannon and Fomery, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles.
Office near the railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Dec. 12-41-w-11. S. BLACK.

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES

For Sale, FROM IONA, NEW YORK.
I HAVE on consignment, from one of the most reliable Pomologists and Propagators in the East, a splendid lot of fine Grape Vines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, consisting of the following varieties: Delaware, Diana, Elsieburgs, Herbermans, Anna, Lenox, Cayuga, Union Village, Concord, &c.
I have, also, of my own propagating, a large lot of Catawbas, Isabella, English Fox, and other varieties, which I will sell low, by the thousand, hundred, or dozen.
Also, a splendid lot of
"EVERGREENS!"
Consisting of White, Spruce, and Yellow Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, &c., Scotch Larch, White Cedar, and a splendid lot of American Cypress. Also,
PURE CATAWBA WINE.
By the bottle, gallon, or cask. Address
Agent for Dr. C. W. GRANT, Louisville, Ky.
Dec 6-11

S. I. M. MAJOR.....P. H. OVERTON.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.
Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main street, Major's Building.
J. P. H. Overton having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overton. P. H. Overton will give the business his special and prompt attention.
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861. P. H. OVERTON.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED to the Livingston county jail, a negro boy, calling himself MILLT, of a dark copper color; eighteen years of age; five feet six inches high; weighs about 132 pounds; scar on the right hand, supposed to be caused by a burn; says he belongs to John Matthews, of Louisville, and that he was the owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Dec 25-41-w-11

A New Year's Sermon.

BY REV. T. C. M'KEE, PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, FRANKFORT, KY.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."—Exodus xiv: 15.

As there are seasons which suggest to us a review of the past, so there are seasons which suggest to us a stretch toward the future—seasons in which the idea is prominent that we are entering upon another stage of life—resting for a moment upon another starting point of life's brief journey. This is such a season. The new year, as it were, finds us as travelers gathering at a depot upon the great line, and crowding into the new train of cars that is to hurry us over another section of the common route. We begin to anticipate and talk about the scenes through which we are to pass, the stopping places for refreshment, the landscapes that will flash upon the eye through opening vistas, the mountains whose bases we are to skirt, or whose summits we are to climb, the black tunnels through which we are to rush, the safe or tottering bridges we are to cross, the collisions and dangers that are possible, and the probabilities of reaching safely and pleasantly the terminus. Thus is life like a railroad journey, swift; sometimes pleasant, and often dangerous.

Have you sometimes paused in perplexity to decide which course it would be best for you next to take? "Whether going thence by the route upon which you have started, or to turn back, or to strike off at an angle for some other destination than that you had been seeking? The children of Israel, in the text, are represented as being brought into somewhat such a strait.

Three days before the chains of their bondage had been broken, and with unfettered limbs they hastened from the land of oppression. With a joy, as we may readily conceive, somewhat akin to yours, newly disenthralled souls—the joy of captives escaping from a dungeon, they started upon their journey from Egypt to the promised Canaan. With a rapture somewhat corresponding to that which you have felt as a freed and ransomed sinner, did they rush from the dominion of Pharaoh, and breathed the free air as they emerged from their drudging bondage. We can imagine something of their exultation as, with their wives and laughing little ones, they turned their backs upon their tyrannical task-masters. So does the captive of Satan exult in the day of his deliverance, when ransomed by power and by blood, he turns his face toward the Canaan of rest.

But their way was not to be one of uninterrupted joy and peace. Nor is yours, young convert to Christ! Your faith, and submission, and obedience will be tested in places of trial for the discipline of your own souls and for the glorifying of God's grace.

The children of Israel had now reached the borders of the Red Sea, and paused upon the spot to which the mysterious pillar of cloud had guided them. It was a place to which no human wisdom would have led them, and, therefore, a proof that they were under divine guidance. They are in a narrow strait, between the steep mountains of Horeb, upon whose summit frowned the fortress of Mindol and Baalzepon. There is no path to the right or to the left which they can take, except the narrow valley of Bedea, skirting the base of the mountains, and leading circuitously back to their land of bondage. Before them roll the turbid waves of the Red Sea. No wise general would have led a host into such a strait. But Jehovah was their leader, and designed wonderfully to display his might in their deliverance. While here, perhaps unconscious of their own danger, their confidence and joy are suddenly checked. Perhaps they are using their glad voices in the chorus of some triumphant song, or perhaps Miriam and the daughters of Israel are striking their timbrels and whirling in the mazes of the sacred dance; when suddenly their hearts are chilled with fear and almost cease to beat, as the appalling cry reaches their ears: "The Egyptians! The Egyptians are upon thee!"

Alas! oppressed people, whither now will ye turn? Unarmed, unnerfed by generations of servitude, ye cannot beat back the armed masses that gather behind thee. The mountains on either side, ye cannot scale, and the sea rolls its threatening waves in front. They begin to murmur, and curse their noble leader; to regret their departure, and long to be back again at their ignoble tasks by the brick-kilns of Egypt. They seem in deadly peril. Their foes they dare not meet; the craggy hills they cannot climb; the sea they cannot ford or bridge. Ah! whither shall they turn? Moses knowing not what other direction to give, shouts to the host: "Stand still!" "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord!" But it was an unauthorized direction. No standing back! No turning back! There is neither in God's plan, nor forward! there is no standing still in God's directions. Forward! though the waves roar at thy feet; into them and through them is the safest course. To turn back is to meet a more dangerous foe than the sea; to stand still is to bring that foe, in destructive wrath upon thee. There is nothing for thee but to go forward. The course of God's people is always onward.

Moses, instantly obedient to the divine direction, recalls his unauthorized command to "stand still," and points the way, with his outstretched rod, right into the deep waves; and as their feet touch the swelling billows, a plain solid path opens before them, as the retreating waves congeal, into protecting buttresses, on either side. They pass over safely and triumphantly, and the waters suddenly returning to their level, overwhelm their pursuers and bury them in a common grave.

Let us endeavor to trace some of the spiritual analogies, and to reduce some of the practical lessons which this history suggests. From this new starting point in life, let us seek to comprehend that God's command ever is—GO FORWARD.

I. As Christians, we are traveling from an enemy's and oppressor's land to a land of promise and freedom. The Egypt of depravity was the home of our fathers, and there we were born. Degraded by slavery to sin, we yielded our souls to the service of a tyrant master. A most cruel and drudging bondage was our lot. "What profit had ye in those things wherewith ye are now ashamed?" We look back with amazement upon the patience and cheerfulness with which we wore the yoke of Satan, upon the eagerness and greediness with which we toiled in the service of sin. We gave ourselves up as servants to the lusts of flesh, the lusts of the world, and the pride of life. God's word frequently calls an impenitent slave a bondage, and so we now feel it to have been. We were led captive by the devil at his will. We had no disposition to seek after good, even for our own souls, but were ready and prompt in pursuing evil. If we ever had a rising desire to break away from evil habits and propensities, we found them dragging us back with a stronger grasp than before, to our service of folly and sin. So it is with you to-day, impenitent hearers. Is not a state of sin a state of bondage? Why do you not break away from it? Alas! you realize when you try that there are cords about your heart which your strength cannot sever, holding you fast in ungodliness, and drawing you into repeated sins. How hard it is to escape from the control of the evil within us, and around us! Hard did I say? Ah! it is impossible, unless a divine deliverer intervene. And this, my brethren, was our condition! So much were mind and heart debased by this slavery,

that we could not even appreciate the blessings of the freedom proffered us, but preferred our degraded state of bondage.

But we have, if renewed in spirit, been led from this Egypt of depravity. A greater than Moses has interfered for us, opened our eyes by his instructions, won our hearts by his love, and wrought the miracle of our deliverance. "He has taken our feet out of the horrible pit and mirey clay." He has broken the fetters by which sin holds us bound, and freed from its dominion, we have joyfully turned our faces in pilgrimage toward that Heavenly Canaan where he has promised citizenship and an inheritance. We may say as we travel, we are on our journey home. Satisfied no longer with the service and wages of sin, "we seek a city that hath foundations." Ye newly delivered converts, I give you joy of your rescue. It is the promise of full freedom and everlasting blessedness, and cheerfully and earnestly, in the name of God, would I speak unto you that ye "go forward."

Cheerful we walk with growing strength. Till all shall meet in Heaven at length. Till all be free, and none be slave. And join in nobler worship there.

II. Obstacles in the appointed course of God's people should never cause them to halt or turn aside. Difficulties cannot be shunned. There are some who start upon the Christian course who become discouraged at the first impediment. They supposed that the whole way would be smooth and easy, and when trials come, they sink before them, or strive to shun them by turning aside, or running back. Like Plahab they struggle out of the Slough of Despond on the wrong side. Like the murmuring Israelites, they would turn from the sea that flows over their path, back to the land of bondage. It is well for young Christians to understand, at the outset, that there will be difficulties and trials in their way. God has seen fit to guide us along a path that runs through the wilderness. "Straight is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth to life." By a course of discipline our graces are to be tested and educated. The gold is purified, the silver is refined, the iron is smelted. Faith is to be exercised; steadfastness to be promoted; courage to be disciplined; hope to be fostered; confidence in God to be cultivated; in a word, the good to be evolved within our souls, and the evil to be suppressed. And this can only be done by a course of positive discipline. Thus we grow more and more gradually like Christ our Lord, and become fitted for the purity and blessedness of Heaven. For these ends the Lord permits obstructions in our path, and trials by the way. Here a deep river roars, through which we are to wade or swim. There a mountain rises, the ascent of which we are to climb. Yonder a lion growls right in the pathway. No matter. Forward, our road is marked out, and through them, or over them, we must press our journey. For none of them must we turn out of the straight onward course, dangerous and threatening as they may appear. Though even as seemingly boisterous, and impassable as the Red Sea to the Israelites, yet we are confidently to press right forward into the waves, trusting to the God who has commanded, to open the passage and deliver us from the danger. Start with a rescue, formed in reliance upon divine strength, they will not be deterred by any obstacle or hindrance, from pressing right on in your forward course.

III. It is worthy, even of a more emphatic statement, that Christians have neither authority nor time to stand still at any point on their Heavenly journey. Progress is the law of the Christian's life. In the history which has suggested our theme, Moses seems in his perplexity at a loss to know what direction to give; but strong in his confidence, he believed that God would send salvation from the sea, and he said, "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord," and he called upon his God for some intimation of his will, some interposition in behalf of his people. The response of Jehovah was immediately given, and it was an emphatic repetition of former instructions. That is a reproof for pausing even to pray at its moment. His directions had been given, and he responds to Moses, "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Go forward! Why there is no path forward. The sea rolls there! No matter. Right into the sea will I lead my people. I have sometimes heard this passage "stand still" quoted as an encouragement for inaction in the work of the Lord. They evidently miss its import utterly who thus employ it. It was an unauthorized injunction which Jehovah speedily rebuked. My brethren, there is no spot in your journey where you are at liberty to stand still. There is progress to be made every hour until the heavenly city is reached. For every day there is something to do, or something to bear—some good to cherish, or some evil to resist. There is a rest for the people of God, but it remaineth—remaineth to be enjoyed when the journey is ended and life's battle is won.

IV. Difficulties disappear when they are firmly and obediently met. The Israelites, affrighted, yet obedient, step straightway into the dashing surf, and the threatening billows roll aside and open the path they are to pursue. So shall we always find it in the way of duty. Obstacles appear most formidable when at a distance. I have often looked upon the distant mountain which lay in the way of my journey, and it seemed so steep as to be almost impassable. As I approached it, its steep sides have shown an easy grade and an accessible road over its tall summit. So shall we find it with all spiritual obstacles. Faith in God enables us to overcome all. If God direct our path through the sea, the waves will part as we feet touch them. The chains of the lions may be hid while we pause, affrighted at their savage mien; but we shall find those chains effectual restraints as we keep the narrow way between them. They may roar on either side, but they cannot reach us while we keep straight along the Heaven-marked road. There is no trial or enemy that our Lord cannot control or subdue before us. Christians have always found it so. The difficulties that seemed formidable, when viewed from a distance, or when suddenly rising before us, dwindle and vanish, when approached with a firm tread, a brave spirit, and a trusting heart.

But more than this, obstacles are often made facilities. What seemed to the Israelites an insuperable barrier, became an open pathway. Their salvation, not their destruction, was in the sea. And God has said "I will make all my mountains a way." The very things which seemed hindrances has thus become facilities and encouragements. Thus does God fulfill his promise that "all things shall work together for good to them that love Him." All his trials shall help forward his progress, shall stimulate it, and the hindrance shall show him a shorter way to his goal. Instead of being stopped, he shall be aided by them, and find that the Lord is overruling all for his advancement.

V. Onward is always the Christian's safest course. There is never safety, brethren, in turning back or to either side. It would have been the greatest danger to Israel to have sought to avoid the sea. They would have been lost in the mountains had they fled to them. They would have been impaled upon the spears of the Egyptians, or dragged back to the abandoned brick-yards, if they had turned to face the foe. So, in our Christian life, we shall always find it safest to keep right forward. God has promised us his countenance and aid in this direction, and that aid is always forthcoming. Nothing can stand in the way of his omnipotence. Without it we can do nothing, but with it, all enemies shall be scattered, and all obstructions removed. His grace and strength are promised us only while we are obediently walking in the way of his commands. In this line of obedience he will stand. "My grace is sufficient for thee." "My strength is made perfect in weakness;" and again, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." Is it not clear then that if the strength and grace of God are afforded us, only in the line of duty; in the path of obedience and submission; then that path is the safest, and no trials or enemies shall turn us aside from it. We have no assurance of protection any where else, and are compelled to meet all that opposes us in our own strength. Without this we shall be subdued and destroyed. There is not an hour's safety for any soul except in that line along which God extends his protecting and delivering grace. The Christian's motto should always be "onward!" He cannot stand still, nor turn aside without greater danger than is threatened by the mightiest foe or the wildest hindrance that is before him. There may seem to be perils and hardships ahead, but there are greater behind, and on either hand. The least formidable, and because of the grace of God, the easiest overcome, are those towards which thou art advancing. Those thou canst avoid, but those which are in and death in every other direction. The assurance is clear and full, that we shall have divine guidance and support in the path of duty. "Though thou pass through the waters, they shall not overflow thee, and through the fires, they shall not consume thee." "I will never, never, never leave thee nor forsake thee." Such is the re-duplication of God's promise to his people. The people of God never have been forsaken. "In six troubles I will be with thee, and in the seventh will not forsake thee." Has not this been your experience, child of God? Have you not always, while humbly striving to please God, and while thus pressing forward in the divine life, found guidance in perplexity—strength in weakness—comfort in sorrow? Have you ever been in any strait, where God has not sent some pillar of cloud or of fire, to encourage you by the assurance of his watchful presence, and to direct your ways? Have you ever felt like sinking and fainting when stretching out your hand of faith you could not feel the hand of Jehovah extended for your support? No, my brethren, the Lord is a very present help in time of trouble, and he encloses the way of life with his own loving kindness and tender mercy.

VI. Those whom God directs and protects have no reason to fear or faint before their foes or trials, however formidable or numerous. What reason have we to tremble, if we are traveling along the narrow road? What if "principals and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places" assail us there? Our present Lord is mightier than all, and confessing our own weakness, we may cast ourselves confidently upon his strength, assured that Heaven and earth shall be at his feet, and he will permit serious harm to befall the weak of his little ones. Our own strength we may distrust; it cannot sustain us. But we do not need it, if we can reach the arm of God. Who has power to move that arm from us? What enemy can break the grasp of that hold upon us? May we not with Paul exultingly sing "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Thank God, we are directed our own steps, nor fight our own foe. We may be might we will despond and despair. But with God as our protector and guide, we shall tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means harm us.

I exhort you, then, brethren, with this opening of a new year, to fix your eye once more, and more steadily, upon the mark—the prize of our high calling of God and Christ Jesus, and press toward it. Go forward in the discharge of every christian duty; in the cultivation of every christian grace. Let not the measure of your devotion be satisfied by souls for the future. Strive to make greater advancements in the future than in the past. Be more holy, more humble, more useful. You have learned much from past experience. Let these lessons instruct you how to guard against evil and foster the good. Forward in every good word and work; in every labor for the promotion of the glory of God and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ; in every effort to promote the efficiency of Christians and the salvation of sinners. You are drawing nearer home every day. Forward in the blessed spot at the right hand of the Judge, where you shall hear—"Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

"Then will he pour salvation down, And we shall render praise; We, the dear people of his choice, And He our God and Grace."

How the Money is to be Raised to Carry on the War. A writer in the New York Times, seeing the embarrassments of the Government to provide means to carry on the war, chalks out the following programme: A tax of 1 percent. on all real and personal property to produce, net, \$110,000,000. The tariff, re-adjusted, \$80,000,000. Excise (sales, drink, and liquors), \$25,000,000. Income tax, \$10,000,000. Stamp duties, \$15,000,000. Income tax, \$15,000,000. Legacies, transfers of real estate and of corporate stock, \$15,000,000. Tax on soap, candles, oil, gas, salt, and other articles, on which it is easy and convenient to collect, \$25,000,000. Aggregate, annually, \$300,000,000. Another correspondent says: 1. A tax sufficient to pay, with the aid of the ordinary receipts, the usual and ordinary expenses of the Government. 2. Also a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt. 3. Also a tax sufficient to pay ten millions per annum into a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum to be invested in the debt semi-annually, together with the accruing interest on the amounts from time to time in the sinking fund.

Upon this basis the Government could issue Treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the Government to its creditors, in sums of five dollars and upward, to be receivable in payment of all public dues, and made a legal tender, with the privilege on the part of the holders of conversion into a twenty-year loan, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The Expenses of the Government. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "The Tribune is not far out of the way, after all, in estimating the present expenditures of the Government at three millions per day, as follows: For Quartermaster's Department of the Army, two millions per day, as shown by General Meigs' report to the Secretary of War. For Paymaster's Department, \$718,000 per day; for Commissary-General's Department, \$240,000 per day; for Ordnance Department, \$41,600 per day; making a total for these Departments of the military service alone of \$2,999,600 per day.

"The daily expenditures of the Navy Department can not be much less than \$140,000 per day, and of the other departments of the Government, say \$100,000 per day. The aggregate, many think, is \$3,239,600, as the daily expense of the United States Government, of an annual expenditure of \$1,182,464,000.

strength are promised us only while we are obediently walking in the way of his commands. In this line of obedience he will stand. "My grace is sufficient for thee." "My strength is made perfect in weakness;" and again, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." Is it not clear then that if the strength and grace of God are afforded us, only in the line of duty; in the path of obedience and submission; then that path is the safest, and no trials or enemies shall turn us aside from it. We have no assurance of protection any where else, and are compelled to meet all that opposes us in our own strength. Without this we shall be subdued and destroyed. There is not an hour's safety for any soul except in that line along which God extends his protecting and delivering grace. The Christian's motto should always be "onward!" He cannot stand still, nor turn aside without greater danger than is threatened by the mightiest foe or the wildest hindrance that is before him. There may seem to be perils and hardships ahead, but there are greater behind, and on either hand. The least formidable, and because of the grace of God, the easiest overcome, are those towards which thou art advancing. Those thou canst avoid, but those which are in and death in every other direction. The assurance is clear and full, that we shall have divine guidance and support in the path of duty. "Though thou pass through the waters, they shall not overflow thee, and through the fires, they shall not consume thee." "I will never, never, never leave thee nor forsake thee." Such is the re-duplication of God's promise to his people. The people of God never have been forsaken. "In six troubles I will be with thee, and in the seventh will not forsake thee." Has not this been your experience, child of God? Have you not always, while humbly striving to please God, and while thus pressing forward in the divine life, found guidance in perplexity—strength in weakness—comfort in sorrow? Have you ever been in any strait, where God has not sent some pillar of cloud or of fire, to encourage you by the assurance of his watchful presence, and to direct your ways? Have you ever felt like sinking and fainting when stretching out your hand of faith you could not feel the hand of Jehovah extended for your support? No, my brethren, the Lord is a very present help in time of trouble, and he encloses the way of life with his own loving kindness and tender mercy.

VI. Those whom God directs and protects have no reason to fear or faint before their foes or trials, however formidable or numerous. What reason have we to tremble, if we are traveling along the narrow road? What if "principals and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places" assail us there? Our present Lord is mightier than all, and confessing our own weakness, we may cast ourselves confidently upon his strength, assured that Heaven and earth shall be at his feet, and he will permit serious harm to befall the weak of his little ones. Our own strength we may distrust; it cannot sustain us. But we do not need it, if we can reach the arm of God. Who has power to move that arm from us? What enemy can break the grasp of that hold upon us? May we not with Paul exultingly sing "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." Thank God, we are directed our own steps, nor fight our own foe. We may be might we will despond and despair. But with God as our protector and guide, we shall tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means harm us.

I exhort you, then, brethren, with this opening of a new year, to fix your eye once more, and more steadily, upon the mark—the prize of our high calling of God and Christ Jesus, and press toward it. Go forward in the discharge of every christian duty; in the cultivation of every christian grace. Let not the measure of your devotion be satisfied by souls for the future. Strive to make greater advancements in the future than in the past. Be more holy, more humble, more useful. You have learned much from past experience. Let these lessons instruct you how to guard against evil and foster the good. Forward in every good word and work; in every labor for the promotion of the glory of God and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ; in every effort to promote the efficiency of Christians and the salvation of sinners. You are drawing nearer home every day. Forward in the blessed spot at the right hand of the Judge, where you shall hear—"Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

"Then will he pour salvation down, And we shall render praise; We, the dear people of his choice, And He our God and Grace."

How the Money is to be Raised to Carry on the War. A writer in the New York Times, seeing the embarrassments of the Government to provide means to carry on the war, chalks out the following programme: A tax of 1 percent. on all real and personal property to produce, net, \$110,000,000. The tariff, re-adjusted, \$80,000,000. Excise (sales, drink, and liquors), \$25,000,000. Income tax, \$10,000,000. Stamp duties, \$15,000,000. Income tax, \$15,000,000. Legacies, transfers of real estate and of corporate stock, \$15,000,000. Tax on soap, candles, oil, gas, salt, and other articles, on which it is easy and convenient to collect, \$25,000,000. Aggregate, annually, \$300,000,000. Another correspondent says: 1. A tax sufficient to pay, with the aid of the ordinary receipts, the usual and ordinary expenses of the Government. 2. Also a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the debt. 3. Also a tax sufficient to pay ten millions per annum into a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum to be invested in the debt semi-annually, together with the accruing interest on the amounts from time to time in the sinking fund.

Upon this basis the Government could issue Treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the Government to its creditors, in sums of five dollars and upward, to be receivable in payment of all public dues, and made a legal tender, with the privilege on the part of the holders of conversion into a twenty-year loan, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The Expenses of the Government. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "The Tribune is not far out of the way, after all, in estimating the present expenditures of the Government at three millions per day, as follows: For Quartermaster's Department of the Army, two millions per day, as shown by General Meigs' report to the Secretary of War. For Paymaster's Department, \$718,000 per day; for Commissary-General's Department, \$240,000 per day; for Ordnance Department, \$41,600 per day; making a total for these Departments of the military service alone of \$2,999,600 per day.

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[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] Treasury Notes a Legal Tender.

The Committee on Ways and Means will report—so says the telegraph—a bill authorizing the issue of an hundred million of dollars in demand Treasury notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tender and exchangeable for six per cent. bonds; also extending the same privilege to all demand notes already authorized. There may be nothing wrong in the operation of this bill. Amid the universal bankruptcy and depreciation in value of every thing in the nature of property which is closing in upon us, it is difficult to say what particular thing it will be most safe to hold as an investment, or which, being received today, will be available for any purpose tomorrow. But the making of the paper issues of any party, not excepting even the Government, a legal tender in the payment of debts and the purchase of commodities, is certainly an act not authorized by the Constitution—which in none of its clauses contemplates such a performance; neither is it in conformity with any of those principles of common rights and justice which, whether recited or not, are essential parts of all constitutions. It is, doctrinally, an act of usurpation, and will probably, when it comes to take effect, be found so practically.

Government, except in respect to the coinage, has no more power in or over the money market or the currency, than an individual. It has the same right to coerce a loan that it has to compel a man to receive a piece of depreciated paper for his debt or his property. That its issues will speedily and rapidly depreciate, and that the discount will be in exact proportion to the amount put forth, is just as certain as that water will run down hill, or that a balloon, when inflated, will ascend. When the Government goes into the market for money, it bids up the same legal footing with an individual—in its present and its ultimate means of meeting its obligations being the foundations upon which its credit is predicated—and when it attempts by legislative devices to place itself upon better ground, it usually succeeds in making its condition worse. The manner proposed is one of the same class with that to which kings—we call them tyrants—have sometimes resorted; of increasing their cash by debasing their coinage; and the result, if the unanimous testimony of history is to be believed, has always been to disturb trade and increase the embarrassments of the people, if it afforded any relief to the royal treasury, that relief was only temporary, to be compensated for by still greater difficulties in the future.

When Governments need only small sums to meet casual deficiencies in their funds, it may be that those financial devices which are concocted in bank-parlors, between an unskilled treasury officer of the one part and a body of acute directors of the other, will lead the uninformed to believe that, through the ability of all parties, directed to the same end, great profits upon both sides have been realized; but when Government is known to be investing in an unremunerative enterprise, to the amount of ten, twelve or fifteen times its annual revenue, with no immediate prospect of a change, devices are of no value. It is a square business of borrowing upon the strength of an unknown quantity. Its ultimate ability to pay, and all its contrivances to ease itself up from that point, or to save the appearance of having descended to it, are of no avail. It may issue its bonds on its treasury notes; the difference is not material. The result is in all cases the same. It is debt; and the value of the debt will be estimated by the world upon precisely the same principles as those of any other person or corporation.

The effect of making treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts will be, that all debts will be paid in them. The debtor who has specie, or a better currency, will use it in the purchase of treasury notes, instead of paying it over to his creditor. It is not a pleasant condition for a country to be in to be obliged to use a depreciated currency; but it will be a very doubtful improvement when the legal value of that currency is one thing and its market value another.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, December 25.] Rebel Army Appointments Confirmed by Congress.

Congress has confirmed the following nominations made by the President, to take rank in the order in which they were named:

MAJOR GENERALS.
Braxton Bragg, Sept. 12, 1861, Louisiana.
Earl Van Dorn, Sept. 19, Mississippi.
Gustavus W. Smith, Sept. 19, Kentucky.
T. H. Holmes, Oct. 7, North Carolina.
W. J. Hardee, Oct. 7, Georgia.
Ben. Huger, Oct. 7, South Carolina.
James Longstreet, Oct. 7, Alabama.
J. B. Magruder, Oct. 7, Virginia.
Mansfield Lovell, Oct. 7, Maryland.
E. K. Smith, Oct. 11, Florida.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.
Jos. R. Anderson, Sept. 3, 1861, Virginia.
Simon B. Buckner, Sept. 14, Kentucky.
L. P. Walker, Sept. 17, Alabama.
A. G. Blanchard, Sept. 21, Louisiana.
Gabriel J. Rains, Sept. 23, Kentucky.
J. E. B. Stuart, Sept. 24, Virginia.
Lavoyette McLaw, Sept. 25, Georgia.
T. F. Drayton, Sept. 25, South Carolina.
T. C. Hindman, Sept. 28, Arkansas.

A. H. Gladden, Sept. 30, Louisiana.
John B. McCown, Oct. 12, Tennessee.
Lloyd Tilgman, Oct. 18, Kentucky.
N. G. Evans, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Calvin C. Wilcox, Oct. 21, Tennessee.
Philip St. George Cooke, Oct. 21, Virginia.
R. E. Rodes, Oct. 21, Alabama.
Richard Taylor, Oct. 21, Louisiana.
L. T. Wigfall, Oct. 21, Texas.
James M. Traylor, Oct. 21, South Carolina.
Samuel French, Oct. 23, Mississippi.
W. H. Carroll, Oct. 23, Tennessee.
H. W. Mercer, Oct. 29, Georgia.
Humphrey Marshall, Oct. 30, Kentucky.
John C. Breckinridge, Nov. 2, Kentucky.
Richard Griffith, Nov. 2, Mississippi.
Alexander B. Steuart, Nov. 8, Tennessee.
Wm. M. Gardner, Nov. 14, Georgia.
Rich. B. Garnett, Nov. 11, Virginia.
Wm. Mahone, Nov. 16, Virginia.
L. O. B. Branch, Nov. 16, North Carolina.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Gaines' heirs v. Yates' heirs, Montgomery; affirmed.
Bryan v. Winchel & Sande, Daviess; reversed.
Headley v. Daviess, Lawrence; reversed.

ORDERS.
Yancey v. Smith, Madison; order overruling petition for rehearing set aside and rehearing granted.
Shearn v. Dittie's adm'r, Hardin; affirmed.
Same v. Withers' heirs, Hardin; continued.
Hardin v. Neighbours, Hardin; continued.
Richardson's adm'r v. McGinnis & Co., Meade; Taylor v. Gilpin adm'r, Meade; were submitted on briefs.

THURSDAY, January 9, 1862.
Hosston et al v. White et al, Henderson; affirmed.
Richardson's adm'r v. McGinnis et al, Meade; reversed.

ORDERS.
Elder et al v. Stemons et al, Garrard; petition for rehearing set aside and rehearing granted.
O'Brien v. Simms et al, Meade; continued.
Young et al v. Coffee et al, Ballard; continued.
May et al v. Neale et al, Ballard; were submitted on briefs.

An unsuccessful attempt was made Thursday night to blow up the Military Hospital, at Alexandria, in which are six hundred patients.

The Senate Committee has reported against the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.

TELEGRAPHIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

The Democratic Convention re-assembled at two o'clock P. M. A motion to adjourn till the 4th of July was lost. During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Hon. John G. Davis, in an ultra secession speech.

The platform and resolutions were then reported, which are very long, and passed upon the operation of the previous question. The following is an abstract of the resolutions:

1st. That the restoration to power of the Democracy can alone preserve the Union and the Constitution.

2d. Indorses the principles heretofore put forth by the National Convention of the party.

3d. The existence of the Union depends on the faithful observance of the principles of the Constitution.

4th. Declares the present civil war to have mainly resulted from slavery agitation and the consequent organization of a geographical party in the North, producing its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, causing the calamity which we have now to meet as loyal citizens, striving to secure the best mode of settlement calculated to restore union and harmony.

5th. Condemns the course of the Republicans in the last Congress in rejecting all peace propositions.

6th. Peace and harmony would now reign, had the party in power shown the same desire to settle internal discussions that it recently exhibited to avoid war with England.

7th. The restoration of the Union can only be accomplished by the ascendancy of a Union party in the South, which shall, by counter resolution, displace those who control and direct the Southern rebellion, and to encourage this definite settlement by additional constitutional guarantees of questions at issue between the two sections.

8th. The Republicans have fully demonstrated their inability to conduct the Government through the present difficulties.

9th. Says that the twin heresies of Northern sectionalism and Southern secession are inimical to the Constitution.

10th. Objects to waging war in the shape of a conquest of subjugation, and for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights and institutions of States.

11th. A war for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and integrity of the Union, we will sustain with all our energies.

12th. Denounces all violations of the Constitution as usurpations of power.

13th. The proposition to liberate and arm negro slaves is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, and calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion.

14th. A disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the imprisonment of citizens of loyal States are flagrant violations of the Constitution.

15th. Liberty of speech and press are inalienable rights to citizens, and formidable to tyrants only.

16th. The seizure of Slidell and Mason is either legal or illegal. If the former, the nation has been humiliated by their surrender under a threat; if the latter, they should have been delivered up before imprisonment.

17th. The non-party cry of Republicans is hypocritical, as shown by the partisan character of all civil appointments, and party canvassing at Washington.

18th. The disclosures of enormous frauds, implicating the heads of the War and Navy Departments, demand a thorough investigation into all State and National expenditures, and a speedy and marked example should be made of all such birds of prey.

The 19th compliments the meritorious conduct of Indiana troops in every battle-field where victory perched upon the National banner, and sends the greeting of every Democrat for their future achievements in coming contests.

Five o'clock, P. M.—Pending a motion to nominate candidates for State officers, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Jos.

JOB WORK!



STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
YEOMAN OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY.

We call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Magistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms to our superior facilities for printing CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, GOVERNMENT LISTS, BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, etc., etc.

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT AND DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Claims are acknowledged and protected by the Government of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, to all whom it may concern.

What I claim is, in the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in a printed type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-arranged in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse of time or the current of business transactions, so that, when re-arranged in all such parts up to any given date, an impression taken from the type will exhibit, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conditions, in accordance with the entries made and contained in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most complete and perfect kind.

DR. HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THE great standard medicine of the present age, having acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

The Bismarck Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation in existence. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Group, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, etc.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS
CHARLES HOFFMANN, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the THOMSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatise on the result of Urinary, Maturational, Sexual, debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhea, etc., causing Impotence and Mental and Physical Debility.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen, on Main Street, opposite to the Johnston House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a liberal patronage.

Direct to Dr. HOFFMANN, care of Box 1655, Boston, Mass.

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
It is the Only Reliable Article For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.
PADCAR, KY., July 7, 1890.

Mr. W. A. BELL: I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY.

It will restore the natural color of the hair, where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY" Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but, by stimulating the natural secretions of the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the head, and with as much safety as any other hair dressing.

Read this letter: St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1890.

I hereby certify that my hair, having become grey, and my head partially bald, I bought from Heilmann's Inimitable Hair Restorative. This hair restorative has been used by me for several months, and it has restored my hair to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. My hair was entirely different from any hair preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the hair restorative as being the best and cheapest hair preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Drugist, for the truth of the above.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors: St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1890.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N.Y.: Gentles—The happy results tending the use of Heilmann's Inimitable Hair Restorative (in every sense of the word) hair restorative seems to demand that I should give my testimony there. I have used it, and I have brought out a thick and healthy hair. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully, Mrs. M. M. BOIST, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N.Y.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to exert its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

As a Female Medicine, it is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than all other medicines which are for sale.

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BILLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED 3 STIMULATING ONGUENT. For the Whiskers and Hair.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE.

It is a boon to the man who is suffering from the loss of his whiskers, and it is a boon to the man who is suffering from the loss of his mustache.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

Apply to H. E. HEGAN & CO., 23 William Street, New York.

HELMOLD'S GEMINE PREPARATION OF HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Discharges, Female Complaints, and all arising from Excesses and Impurities in Life.

MALE OR FEMALE.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

With temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility Restlessness, with Horrors of Society.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

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Life Pi's and Phen's Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the world.

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

SCURVY, ULCERS, AND INVERTED.

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OFFICIAL. Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly join all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements of the said Act.

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